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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
10/676,391	10/01/2003	Daniel Kahne	PUAM-0258	9155
23377	7590	10/17/2006	EXAMINER	
WOODCOCK WASHBURN LLP ONE LIBERTY PLACE, 46TH FLOOR 1650 MARKET STREET PHILADELPHIA, PA 19103			LUNDGREN, JEFFREY S	
		ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER	
			1639	

DATE MAILED: 10/17/2006

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

Office Action Summary	Application No.	Applicant(s)	
	10/676,391	KAHNE ET AL.	
	Examiner	Art Unit	
	Jeff Lundgren	1639	

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

1) Responsive to communication(s) filed on 31 May 2006.

2a) This action is **FINAL**. 2b) This action is non-final.

3) Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

4) Claim(s) 42-49 and 57-73 is/are pending in the application.
4a) Of the above claim(s) 57-73 is/are withdrawn from consideration.

5) Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.

6) Claim(s) 42-49 is/are rejected.

7) Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.

8) Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

9) The specification is objected to by the Examiner.

10) The drawing(s) filed on 01 October 2003 is/are: a) accepted or b) objected to by the Examiner.

Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).

Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).

11) The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

12) Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
a) All b) Some * c) None of:
1. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
2. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
3. Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

1) Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
2) Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
3) Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SB/08)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date see *office action*.
4) Interview Summary (PTO-413)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date. ____.
5) Notice of Informal Patent Application
6) Other: ____.

DETAILED ACTION

Election/Restrictions

Applicant's election with traverse of Group I, claims 42-49, in the reply filed on May 22, 2006, is acknowledged. The traversal is on the grounds that it would not be serious burden to examine both inventions at the same time. This is not found persuasive because the art is not co-extensive, and is substantially divergent. As already explained in the Restriction Requirement, the chemical core encompassed by Group I is not required in Group II.

The requirement is still deemed proper and is therefore made FINAL.

Claims 42-49 and 57-73 are pending in the instant application; claims 57-73 are withdrawn as being directed to a non-elected invention. Claims 42-49 are the subject of the Office Action below.

Information Disclosure Statement

The information disclosure statement (IDS) submitted on November 24, 2003, has been considered by the Examiner. The submission is compliant in-part with the provisions of 37 CFR § 1.97. Enclosed with this Office Action is a return-copy of the Form PTO-1449 with the Examiner's initials and signature indicating those references that have been considered. Document 27 was not provided, and accordingly has been lined through.

Objection to the Abstract

A patent abstract is a concise statement of the technical disclosure of the patent and should include that which is new in the art to which the invention pertains. If the patent is of a basic nature, the entire technical disclosure may be new in the art, and the abstract should be directed to the entire disclosure. If the patent is in the nature of an improvement in an old apparatus, process, product, or composition, the abstract should include the technical disclosure of the improvement. In certain patents, particularly those for compounds and compositions, wherein the process for making and/or the use thereof are not obvious, the abstract should set forth a process for making and/or use thereof. If the new technical disclosure involves modifications or alternatives, the abstract should mention by way of example the preferred modification or alternative.

The abstract of the disclosure is objected to because it does not allow the public generally to determine quickly from a cursory inspection the nature and gist of the invention. Applicants should amend the abstract so that it corresponds to at least one independent claim. For example, Applicants should describe the limitations in claim 42. *See 37 C.F.R. § 1.72.* Should Applicants amend the claims in their next reply, the amended abstract should take into account any further limitations added to the broadest independent claim.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 112, first paragraph (Scope of Enablement)

The following is a quotation of the first paragraph of 35 U.S.C. 112:

The specification shall contain a written description of the invention, and of the manner and process of making and using it, in such full, clear, concise, and exact terms as to enable any person skilled in the art to which it pertains, or with which it is most nearly connected, to make and use the same and shall set forth the best mode contemplated by the inventor of carrying out his invention.

Claims 42-49 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 112, first paragraph, as failing to comply with the enablement requirement beyond the relative scope of the working examples. The claims contains subject matter which was not described in the specification in such a way as to enable one skilled in the art to which it pertains, or with which it is most nearly connected, to make and/or use the invention.

The factors to be considered in a determination of undue experimentation are disclosed in *In re Wands* (USPQ 2d 1400: CAFC 1988) which include: a) The breadth of the claims; b) the nature of the invention; c) the state of the prior art; d) the level of one of ordinary skill; e) The level of predictability in the art; f) The amount of direction provided by the inventor; g) The presence or absence of working examples; and h) the quantity of experimentation necessary needed to make or use the invention based on the disclosure; See :*In re Wands* USPQ 2d 1400 (CAFC 1988).

The breadth of the claims

The breadth of potential glycopeptides of different chemical structure as encompassed by claims 1 and 102 is unsupported in light of the failure to substantially teach compounds as broadly as claimed.

The nature of the Invention/State of the Prior art

The present invention is directed to the making and screening of glycopeptide antibiotics; although it is noted that claims 1 and 102 are not so limited. Additionally, it is noted that “the nature and placement of the sugars on the glycopeptide antibiotics play critical roles in antibiotic activity”. In this regard it is further noted that, “that there have been no reports of modification on the glucose residues of vancomycin which have affected activity” E.g. see specification page 7, first full paragraph.

The level of one of ordinary skill

The level of one of ordinary skill in the art is high, and would likely encompass a person having earned a MS or Ph.D. with at least a few years experience following their degree.

The level of predictability in the art

The sugar residues of the vancomycin and other glycopeptide antibiotics have been shown to affect binding activities e.g. “the nature and placement of the sugars on the glycopeptide antibiotics play critical roles in antibiotic activity”. Additionally, structural changes in the sugar residues can produce significant changes in antibiotic activity. See e.g. specification page 4, first full paragraph. Accordingly, the making and potential usefulness of “glycopeptide” compounds of different chemical structure is not *a priori* predictable. Courts have recognized that reaction steps or compound structure which is shown to be (e.g. by applicant or prior art) to be critical or essential to the practice of the invention, but not included in the claim(s) is not enabled by the disclosure. See *In re Mayhew*, 527 F.2d 1229, 188 USPQ 356 (CCPA 1976); *Ex parte Bhide* (BdPatApp&Int) 42 USPQ2d 14.

For example, on pages 970-972, Pace (Pace *et al.*, *Biochemical Pharmacology* 71:968-980 (2006)) shows how even the smaller class of vancomycin compounds have unpredictable activities, let alone the largely diverse claimed core by Applicants:

“The goal of the project that culminated in the discovery of oritavancin was to improve over vancomycin’s pharmacokinetic properties, and was based on an understanding of the relevant structure-activity relationship differences between vancomycin and teicoplanin. Improvements in alkylated and acylated analogs of vancomycin were deemed inadequate, and other natural product glycopeptides were subsequently evaluated as platforms [108-111]. Compounds like chloreremomycin (LY264826) exhibiting better activity and spectrum were utilized as a starting point,

and eventually leads were evolved to the resultant chlorobiphenyl-modified lipoglycopeptide that is oritavancin.”

Pace, page 970, col. 2 (emphasis added).

Also, specifically regarding Applicants elected species, Li (Li *et al.*, *Curr. Pharm. Design* 11:3111-3124 (2005)) teaches how the vancomycin compounds have distinctly unique properties:

“Based on the above mechanism, several research groups have devised different approaches that circumvent the low affinity bindings between vancomycin and D-Ala-D-Lac. Kahne et al. synthesized modified carbohydrates that are analogs of the aminoglycoside part of the vancomycin. These compounds exhibited good activity against vancomycin resistant microorganisms. *They suggested that these carbohydrate derivatives function by a different mechanism, in which the modified carbohydrates interact directly with bacterial proteins involved in the transglycosylation step of the cell wall biosynthesis and do not require the binding of terminal peptides for activity* [30]. Later, they used these sets of small molecules to discover the genes that help to regulate the transglycosylation step of peptidoglycan synthesis and established a genetic basis for activity differences between their compounds and vancomycin [31].”

Li, pages 3112 to 3113 (emphasis added).

The amount of direction/working examples

The specification only provides guidance and examples directed to the making and use (e.g. antibiotic) of vancomycin glucose C6 substituted derivatives of claims 83-101 which share a common structure which is not representative of the scope of claimed glycopeptides.

Quantity of Experimentation

In light of the unpredictability surrounding the making and use of glycopeptide derivatives of diverse structure which possess antibiotic activity, the undue breadth of the claimed invention, the lack of adequate guidance regarding the making and antibiotic testing of a representative sample of glycopeptides, the lack of exemplified compounds bearing reasonable art-accepted substituents, the lack of critical/essential core structure, one wishing to practice the presently claimed invitation would be unable to do so without engaging in undue experimentation.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 112, first paragraph (Written Description)

Claims 42-49 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 112, first paragraph, as failing to comply with the written description requirement. The claims contains subject matter which was not described in the specification in such a way as to reasonably convey to one skilled in the relevant art that the inventors, at the time the application was filed, had possession of the claimed invention.

It is first noted that written description is legally distinct from enablement: “Although the two concepts of are entwined, they are distinct and each is evaluated under separate legal criteria. The written description requirement, a question of fact, ensures the that the inventor conveys to others that he or she had possession of the claimed invention; whereas, the enablement requirement, a question of law, ensures that the inventor conveys to others how to make and use the claimed invention.” See 1242 OG 169 (January 30, 2001) citing *University of California v. Eli Lilly & Co.*

With regard to the description requirement, Applicants' attention is directed to The Court of Appeals for the Federal Circuit which held that a “written description of an invention involving a chemical genus, like a description of a chemical species, ‘requires a precise definition, such as by structure, formula [or] chemical name,’ of the claimed subject matter sufficient to distinguish it from other materials.” *University of California v. Eli Lilly and Co.*, 43 USPQ2d 1398, 1405 (1997), quoting *Fiers v. Revel*, 25 USPQ2d 1601, 1606 (Fed. Cir. 1993) (bracketed material in original)[The claims at issue in *University of California v. Eli Lilly* defined the invention by function of the claimed DNA (encoding insulin)].

For example, on pages 970-972, Pace (Pace *et al.*, *Biochemcial Pharmacology* 71:968-980 (2006)) shows how even the smaller class of vancomycin compounds have unpredictable activities, let alone the largely diverse claimed core by Applicants:

“The goal of the project that culminated in the discovery of oritavancin was to improve over vancomycin’s pharmacokinetic properties, and was based on an understanding of the relevant structure-activity relationship differences between vancomycin and teicoplanin. *Improvements in alkylated and acylated analogs of vancomycin were deemed inadequate*, and other natural product glycopeptides were subsequently evaluated as platforms [108–111]. Compounds like chloreremomycin (LY264826) exhibiting better activity and spectrum were utilized as a starting point, and eventually leads were evolved to the resultant chlorobiphenyl-modified lipoglycopeptide that is oritavancin.”

Pace, page 970, col. 2 (emphasis added).

Also, specifically regarding this compound class and Applicants elected species, Li (Li *et al.*, *Curr. Pharm. Design* 11:3111-3124 (2005)) teaches how these vancomycin compounds have distinctly unique properties:

“Based on the above mechanism, several research groups have devised different approaches that circumvent the low affinity bindings between vancomycin and D-Ala-D-Lac. Kahne et al. synthesized modified carbohydrates that are analogs of the aminoglycoside part of the vancomycin. These compounds exhibited good activity against vancomycin resistant microorganisms. *They suggested that these carbohydrate derivatives function by a different mechanism, in which the modified carbohydrates interact directly with bacterial proteins involved in the transglycosylation step of the cell wall biosynthesis and do not require the binding of terminal peptides for activity* [30]. Later, they used these sets of small molecules to discover the genes that help to regulate the transglycosylation step of peptidoglycan synthesis and established a genetic basis for activity differences between their compounds and vancomycin [31].”

Li, pages 3112 to 3113 (emphasis added).

Accordingly, one of ordinary skill in the art would not accept Applicants claimed genus as being supported by the instant disclosure.

Conclusions

No claim is allowable.

If Applicants should amend the claims, a complete and responsive reply will clearly identify where support can be found in the disclosure for each amendment. Applicants should point to the page and line numbers of the application corresponding to each amendment, and provide any statements that might help to identify support for the claimed invention (e.g., if the amendment is not supported *in ipsis verbis*, clarification on the record may be helpful). Should Applicants present new claims, Applicants should clearly identify where support can be found in the disclosure.

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the Examiner should be directed to Jeff Lundgren whose telephone number is 571-272-5541. The Examiner can normally be reached from 7:00 AM to 5:30 PM.

If attempts to reach the Examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the Examiner's supervisor, Peter Paras, can be reached on 571-272-4517. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).

JSL

My-Chau Tran
Patent Examiner

